cluded more discussion of the points noted above. Oddly enough, despite his conclusions about the reduced status of psychohistory, I believe his book deserves high praise for providing a valuable psychohistorical account of the recent history of both psychoanalysis and psychohistory.

Leon Rappoport, PhD, *took his doctoral degree in psychology at the University of Colorado in 1963, had a National Science Foundation postdoctoral fellowship for study at Oslo University, and then joined the faculty at Kansas State University where he was named Professor Emeritus upon his retirement in 2003. Author of numerous research papers in social psychology and psychohistory, his books include: Personality Development (1972), The Holocaust and the Crisis of Human Behavior (1980; 1994) co-authored with George Kren, How We Eat: Appetite, Culture, and the Psychology of Food (2003), and Punchlines: the Case for Racial, Ethnic and Gender Humor (2005). Rappoport may be contacted at rappo@ksu.edu.* ❑

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,

It was good to see my essay, "Forging My New Identity As a Holocaust Researcher" published in the March 2007 issue of Clio's Psyche, but I thoroughly regret the omission of the programs *Facing History and Ourselves: Holocaust and Human Behavior* and *Action Reconciliation / Service for Peace*. This was to be my tribute to these groups I have been associated with and greatly admire. *Facing History* has extensive programs in the US to help teachers promote tolerance and civic responsibility in children. *Action Reconciliation* is one of various alternatives to military service available to young Germans who have a national service obligation. It allows them to work with Holocaust survivors.

Best regards,

Flora Hogman

Flora Hogman, PhD, *a hidden child during the Holocaust, is a psychologist in private practice in New York City. She may be contacted at florah1@verizon.net.*

[Editor's Note: *We regret that this omission came to our attention at a point when we would have had to delay our issue for a week and incur considerable additional expense to restore this material.]* ❑

In Memoriam: Isaac Zieman

Eva Fogelman
Psychologist and Psychoanalyst
and Paul Elovitz
Psychohistory Forum Director

On April 2 the retired psychoanalyst Isaac Zelig Zieman (1920-2007) died at home with his wife by his side, after an extraordinary battle for life in the face of major heart disease, severe anemia, and a diagnosis of pancreatic cancer made in the previous June. His will to live to carry on his work of the reconciliation of Germans and Jews, Palestinians and Israelis, and others who would turn their own suffering into murderous, genocidal hatreds, kept him alive well after his body had long since past the normal point of human endurance. Indeed, his January 27th presentation, "Jewish and Universal Lessons from the Holocaust," to the Psychohistory Forum was but an intermission from a hospitalization caused especially by his body's failure to absorb nutrients. Zieman had previously survived near-death situations in his native Latvia under the Nazis, as a Soviet soldier sent to the Battle of Stalingrad, through starvation as a forced laborer in the Soviet gulag, and in traveling under assumed identities in Stalinist Russia later in World War II. Even this skilled survivor's will to live to carry out his mission of making this a better world could go on for only so long.

On May 6, 1920 Isaac Zelig was born as first of four children to the Zieman family in the *shtetl* (small, tradition Jewish community) of Livani in Latvia. His middle class, Yiddish-speaking orthodox Jewish family owned a small grocery store. As a ten-year-old Isaac joined Gordonia, a Zionist-socialist youth group with its plans for European Jews to move to Palestine to create a modern Hebrew-speaking Jewish homeland. This commitment created tension with his family. His dreams of creating a just, secular state in the Biblical land of "milk and honey" would be a major motivation in his life.

Fate was not kind to the 93,000 Latvian Jews. The Russians invaded and occupied their country in 1940 and the Germans invaded it a year later. Upon the later invasion Isaac joined a group of anti-Hitler partisans, which soon collapsed. He then fled to the part of Russia that was not yet occupied and enlisted